

THE BEE

WASHINGTON

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY JUNE 22, 1907.

CALL FOR MEETING

THE NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL AT BALTIMORE, MD., JUNE 26-28; 1907.

To the Members of the Afro-American Council, Delegates from Local Councils and Affiliated Organizations, such as Churches, Colleges, Benevolent Societies, Newspapers and other Race Organizations.

Greetings:

The Tenth Annual Session of the National Afro-American Council will be held at Baltimore, Md., June 26, 27, and 28, 1907.

The Necessity for the Meeting.

The unceasing energy of those bent upon the creation of a public sentiment adverse to the Afro-Americans. The open advocacy by Senator Tillman, Governor Vardaman, John Temple Graves and others of the repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, thus reducing the Afro-Americans of the South to serfdom; the timid and uncertain stand of those who essay to befriend us, even to President Roosevelt, who has said so much about "fair play" and the "Door of Hope" but who has dealt us a severe blow in the dismissal of the colored soldiers of the 25th Infantry without an adequate trial; the bold and defiant assaults of those satisfied with nothing short of our absolute undoing, certainly necessitates the meeting of the leaders of the race in an advisory way. The situation is grave and demands the exercise of wisdom, prudence, patience, and intelligent effort to overcome the dangers menacing what political and civil rights we have left.

A Plea for Unity.

Realizing the necessity of united action of all our forces, we invite the representatives of all similar organizations to be present at our meeting. In this crisis we all should be willing to lay aside all jealousies, bickerings and strife and confer together on vital questions which concern us all. At all hazard, let all the factions get together and make a united attack upon the enemy.

Work of the Council.

The Afro-American Council has seconded the efforts of the press in creating a favorable sentiment against lynching, and the humiliating "Jim Crow" law. It has brought encouragement and hope to many of the leaders of our race who had become discouraged, and it is still battling, and will ever battle against all forms of injustice and discriminations. An Urgent Appeal for a Large Attendance.

It is the earnest desire of the officers and members of the National Council that every religious organization, every college, benevolent society, newspaper, indeed all race organizations send at least one representative to the Baltimore meeting. We believe that it will be the largest and best in every way that we ever had.

Basis of Membership—Article III of Constitution.

Section 1. The National Afro-American Council shall be composed of members as follows:

1. All persons who hold life membership.

2. Council delegates representing duly accredited local councils.

3. Affiliated delegates, representing organizations of similar plans and purposes co-operating with the National Afro-American Council.

Section 2. Every local Afro-American Council shall be entitled to representation in the National Council by delegates elected on the basis of one delegate to every fifty members, said delegates to qualify upon presentation of credentials and payment of five cents for each member so represented. Provided, however, that any local Council having less than fifty members shall be entitled to two votes upon presentation of credentials and payment of the annual tax of three dollars.

Section 3. Religious and secular organizations which have for their aim and work the mental and moral elevation of their race, and which desire to co-operate with the National Council may be represented by affiliated delegates, not more than two delegates to each organization. Said delegates should have the right to vote upon payment of three dollars for each delegate.

Section 4. Editors of Afro-American newspapers and Principals of Academic Schools and Colleges may be admitted to membership in the National Council and be entitled to a vote upon presentation of credentials and payment of the annual tax, three dollars.

A Truly Representative Body.

From the above it will be seen that the National Afro-American Council is a representative body. The mere payment of three dollars does not entitle one to membership. The Council must be assured that each person enrolled rep-

resents a local Council or an affiliated organization, is an editor of an Afro-American newspaper, or is the principal of an Academic school or college.

Lynching, Disfranchisement and Separate Coach Law, are the Paramount Questions to be Discussed.

While many of the questions relative to the rights of our race will be considered, it has been decided that the above named questions shall have the right of way.

Speeches Should Be Short and to the Point.

By the action of the National Afro-American Council each speaker is limited to twenty minutes and in view of the fact that a portion of the Caucasian press of the country is ever ready to misrepresent the words of the Afro-Americans, all speeches must be in manuscript, in order that they may be absolute proof of just what each speaker said. Entertainment.

The citizens of Baltimore are preparing to give the Council a royal good time. Let all organizations above named elect their delegates as soon as possible and send their names to Rev. L. J. Jordan, D. D., 726 Walnut street, Louisville, Ky.

Bishop Alexander Walters, Pres't,

William H. Steward, Ch. Ex. Com.,

Rev. L. C. Jordan, Cor. Sec'y.

Rev. A. L. Gaines, D.D., Chairman of the local committee, 114 East Centre street, Baltimore, Md., to whom all parties may write for information concerning board, entertainment, etc.

NO BIG HEAD.

When Commissioner West appointed Mr. Louis C. Wilson, formerly his private secretary, to the position of Assistant Assessor, he made no mistake. Mr. Wilson is an accomplished official and a young man who is bound to succeed because he knows no man by the color of his skin on the position he holds. He is never too busy to give the patrons of his office satisfaction when they call. He is no doubt one of the most popular officials in the assessor's office. He is bound to go upward and onward. The Bee congratulates him.

PITTMAN WINS AGAIN.

The Bee some few weeks ago published the proceedings of the executive meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, relative to allowing a colored architect to draw the plans of the new Y. M. C. A. building. The committee was called together a few weeks ago and unanimously voted to give the contract to Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, who drew the plans for the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Pittman won his fame and popularity as an architect by industry and perseverance. So well pleased was the committee with the work of Mr. Pittman that he was not asked to enter into competition with anyone. He will not only draw the plans but he will supervise its construction until it is ready to be turned over to the management of the new association. It is said that the new building for the colored Y. M. C.

OPEN LETTER

To the Colored Americans of the United States.

Fellow Citizens:—The time has now come for every colored American to be loyal and true to himself. You are no doubt aware that we have been betrayed by those in whom we have confided since our emancipation. We have been betrayed by those who have pretended friendship and today the combined forces of two political parties are crushing out, politically, out brethren in the South.

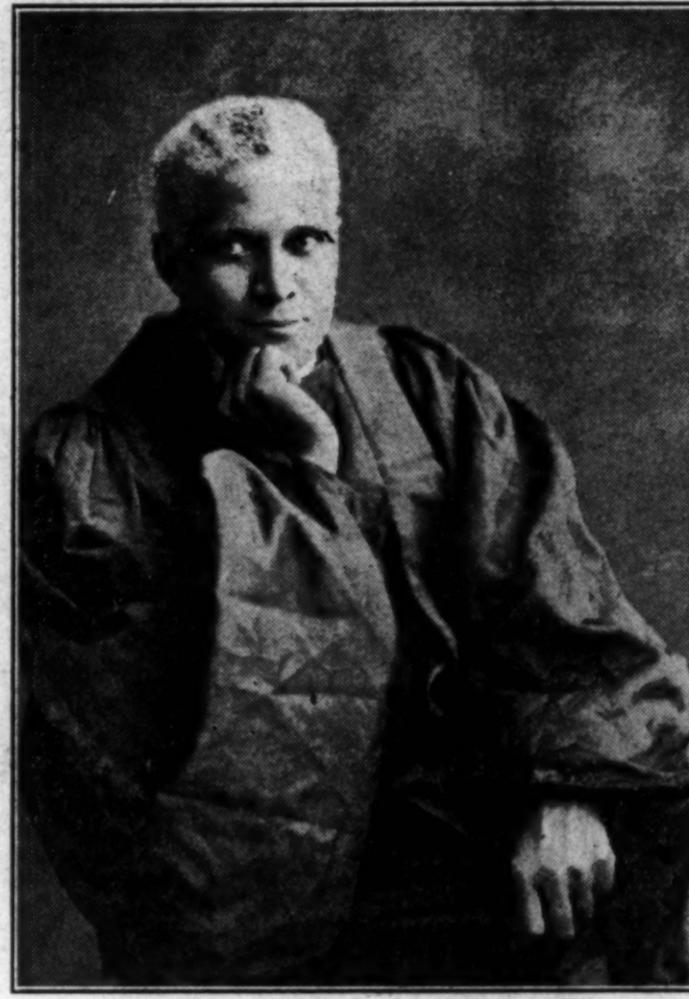
The question is, Shall we continue to follow blindly political parties corruptly stamped Republicans? Or shall we seek a party that believes in equality of citizenship? Our citizenship is denied us and today we are political nonentities in the South. It can be plainly seen that the man who won by the united votes of the colored Americans is catering to a sentiment that means political as well as physical death to every colored American. We can recognize in one man elements of true leadership. He

A Great Woman

MRS. CLARK'S TRAINING SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

A WOMAN WHO HAS DONE A GREAT WORK FOR THE COMMUNITY—Dressmaking, Millinery, Plain Sewing, Drafting and Cooking are Especially Taught—Some of the Best People of Both Races Are Interested in this Great Work.

Mrs. L. R. Clark, the subject of this sketch, is no doubt one of the most remarkable women in many respects in the District of Columbia. She is the founder and principal of the Clark Training School, located on the corner of 11th and U streets, Washington, D. C. Her school was organized in 1900 in a private residence, but since that time it has grown so rapidly that she has at present a large two-story brick building, 30 x 100 feet. She has graduated over three hundred young women, many of whom are holding positions of standing. Among some of those who have made



BISHOP ALEXANDER WALTERS



MR. W. SIDNEY PITTMAN.

A. will be one of the finest structures in this city. Mr. Pittman will put his best efforts on this building and the consensus of opinion is that he will give entire satisfaction. This new plant will cost \$100,000. It will consist of every modern improvement. The granting of this contract to Mr. Pittman is a compliment to him and evidence of the esteem the management of this association entertains for him.

The American Economist failed to mark the article in the issue of the 14th instant, to which it desired to call our attention by sending a "marked copy."

JUNE.

June is the month of roses bright; Some pink, some red and others white. Some will be used for the graduates' spread.

Some for the brides' altar instead, And many'll be used to honor the dead.

L. C.

stands today for human rights. He believes in a "square deal," indeed and in fact. He has demonstrated his power in defense of those who have fought in pitched battles to save this republic. Duty tells us to stand by this man no matter what may come. A man who discriminates against one class of citizens for another is unfit to be the President of the United States. It is true that we live in a republic. It is also true that we have but one flag, but that flag only protects a certain portion of its citizens. How can this republic continue to exist? It is true that our republic has a constitution, but it is disregarded in every particular. A constitution that doesn't protect is worthless in a republic like ours. A President should enforce the constitution when he sees that it is being violated.

The question is now, Shall we continue to be the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water?" Shall we continue to be the serfs and slaves for political parties?

Shall we sit idle and see our brave soldiers dismissed in disgrace for no offense whatever? Shall we by our votes re-elect this man to the same office? If you believe in manhood rights by all means show it. If you believe in equality of citizenship show it. We should rise or fall with our friends. It is our plain duty to see that every colored American who has a vote should cast it for the Senator from Ohio, Hon. J. B. Foraker. It is also our duty to support no man who believes in the policy of the present administration, no matter who he may be.

The speech of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered in the South, should not soon be forgotten. If there are any colored voters in his district, they should remember that a vote against his re-election would be a gentle reminder.

We might as well act now. Delays are dangerous. In every department of the government colored Americans are discriminated against. We have no redress. Our complaints no longer appeal to the judgment of reasonable men. We should not be hasty in pledging our support to parties. Let us consider men.

The Editor.

along the different lines of domestic science. In a great many cases the ladies who are interested in the school and its great work send their help to Mrs. Clark for special instructions along the line which that particular girl is doing. So great is the demand for domestics, that Mrs. Clark has opened an Employment Bureau for the public, so she can supply her customers with any worthy young lady who will apply to her with reference showing her qualifications and character.

Some one may attempt to criticize a school which is training our girls for domestic services, but it is a fact, however, that over 75 per cent of them are doing domestic work, and since this is a

fact, a school of this kind is really a necessity; for if we wish to dignify and elevate the position of domestics, both at home and in service, we must educate our girls along this line, because the immigration of domestics in this country is thousands yearly, and if our girls are not trained to keep pace with this foreign element, we will soon be displaced by them. The average foreigner can live on a great deal less than the average American.

The domestic problem is almost a matter of self-preservation, for any class of people who make their living as domestics, should see to it that receive sufficient training to hold their own.

At Mrs. Clark's school she not only trains them as domestics, but as teachers, instructors and housewives. A good example of what some of the young women are doing is Miss Blanche Gibson, a graduate of the class of 1905. She has been teaching Domestic Science in the public schools of Goldsborough, N. C., with much success in the past year. She is in Washington on her vacation. Mrs. Clark was asked by Mrs. A. C. Barney, a wealthy society lady of this city to make and trim eighteen hats, so Mrs. Clark gave this task to this young lady and she so pleased Mrs. Barney with the work that she gave the school and this young lady an excellent recommendation to many of the wealthy society ladies of this city, and Mrs. Clark has had a large patronage from this class. So interested has this class of women been that they have given concerts and made many private donations to this great work.

The commencement exercises this year of the school will be at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, June 27, 1907. Dr. N. W. D. Norman, pastor of the church, will deliver the commencement address. Mr. W. R. Griffin, chief of the True Reformers of the District of Columbia, is master of ceremonies, Dr. W. Bruce Evans, will present the diplomas. Mr. J. A. Lankford, M.S., architect and builder, will give a short history of the school. There will be nineteen graduates, all of whom will receive diplomas.

The work of the noble woman has been so elevating and helpful to the community that every mother irrespective of color should visit this institution and see to it that this institution should have every convenience to carry on this work in the most up-to-date and scientific way.

Mrs. Clark is a woman of character, refinement, culture and pluck.

THE POPE CASE.

At its annual meeting at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., last August the Niagara Movement assumed the expense of defending Miss Barbara E. Pope who, as a passenger on the Southern Railway between Washington, D. C., and Paeonia Springs, Va., had been arrested for alleged violation of the Virginia separate car law. The municipal court of Falls Church, Va., fined Miss Pope ten dollars, and an appeal was taken to the circuit court of Alexandria County, Va., where a jury trial was had October 21 and 22, 1906. The trial resulted in a conviction, and another appeal was noted to the Supreme Court of Virginia.

There is also another class, that is especially trained for domestic services; this class is conducted at night, so it will give the young women who are compelled to work in the day for their support a chance to improve themselves. The record reached that court the Attorney General of the State adopted the unusual method of confessing error; and the case was returned to the circuit court of Alexandria County, Va., with instructions to dismiss the case against Miss Pope and to remit the fine. By this method the Supreme Court dodged passing upon the validity of the separate car law of its own legislature. This was in effect a victory for the Niagara Movement.

The dismissal of the criminal charge against Miss Pope, civil action was instituted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the Southern Railway Company for \$50,000. The case came to trial June 3, and resulted in a verdict of one cent for Miss Pope. While the damages are insignificant, the charge of the judge and the verdict of the jury mean that the Virginia separate car law does not apply to interstate passengers. The Niagara Movement has thus achieved a signal victory; but because the damages awarded by the jury were no proportionate to the indignity and suffering caused to Miss Pope, the case has been appealed.

A case of smallpox was discovered and the patient carried to the Smallpox Hospital last Sunday afternoon.

Of the 27 cows and heifers at the Washington Asylum from which the milk of that institution is supplied, 8 are condemned as diseased.

Captain Badger of the navy condemns the term "middles," used by newspapers, for midshipmen and other slang terms referring to attaches of the navy.

Mr. Wm. Parker, an employee of the W. N. Tel. Company, was stricken with paralysis yesterday a week ago and died the following evening.

The War College board moved into the new building in the Washington Barracks reservation last Thursday. The building cost \$7,000,000.

Senator Beveridge sailed for Germany last Tuesday on the steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm. He expects to be gone several months.

PARAPHRATIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

We learn from the Afro-American Ledger that a new Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore has the following words on its front: "St. Barnabas Catholic Church, for colored people!"

The Southern Reporter praises North Carolina's governor for his words of encouragement given in his address at the commencement exercises at Livingston.

Dr. S. O. Johnson, a graduate of Howard University passed the examination in dentistry before the Maryland State Board, and will practice in Baltimore.

The appearance of the S. S. Headlight, a semi-monthly published at Rock Hill, S. C., reflects credit upon its editor, Mr. Jas. W. Eichelberger, Jr., and the associate, Miss Nettie C. Crockett.

Bishop J. W. Smith preached at Wesley A. M. E. Z. Church, Philadelphia last Sunday, and a reception was given the Bishop the following evening at the residence of Dr. G. L. Blackwell.

The fifth annual session of the G. U. O. of Galilean Fishermen will convene in this city, August 6.

Register Vernon lectured last Monday evening at Bethel Church, Chicago.

Mr. A. H. Blake, editor of the Western Opinion, delivered the alumni address in Cairo Opera House at Cairo, Ill.

"Every district in Kansas City, Mo., is to be supplied with natural gas, and it will be the privilege of each family to take advantage of the fluid," says the Rising Son.

Dr. Geo. Dearborn says "that conscientiousness is an attribute of all living matter."

At the banquet given by the medical society in Chicago, Dr. D. H. Williams had "Pioneer Physicians" as the subject of his address.

Mr. Henry E. Baker has a very complimentary letter concerning Mr. Roseau Bruce in the New Light.

The headquarters located at Washington and Richmond of the Jamestown Negro exhibit are now located in Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Daniel Weeks, who died in Chicago, Ill., in 1898, was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1859, moved to Zanesville in 1861, two of whom died in infancy, the remaining 9 reaching mature age. Mr. Daniel is the first of the 9 to answer the summons. His father died in 1898 and his mother in 1898.

The health officer states that about 20 or 25 per cent of the cows of each herd supplying milk to the District have tuberculosis.

Miss Phoebe W. Cousins, for years a supporter of women's rights, now says that the country is not ready to have women vote and it will not be for some time to come.

Mr. Lee Wood was present at the S. S. Union, which met June 9 at Oak Union, Va.

From reports, Dame Fashion is about to introduce the tight bodice and thus bring back the wash-waist, caused by tight lacing.

Mrs. H. A. Taylor celebrated her 101st birthday anniversary

MARY IS HER NAME

Song and Chorus

Words and Music by John A. Allen

INTRODUCTION. *Tempo di Valse.*

VOICE. *Con Spirito.*

PIANO. *mf*

1. Down in a green grassy meadow, Down where the violets grow,..... Lives a young
2. When the day's toiling is over, Down to her cot-tage I go,..... There in the

las-sie so charm-ing, And I love her so..... She is the pride of the
door-way she greets me In the eve-ning's glow..... She has a smile that en-

ail - - - age, Ev'-ry one loves her the same,..... Her heart is pure, she has eyes that al
tran - - - es, Sets my poor heart all a-flame,..... She is so neat, she's so jolly and

American Melody Co., N. Y. Copyright 1902.

lure, And Ma-ry is her name..... Her smile of glad
sweet, And Ma-ry is her name.....

ness fol-lows ev-ry where,..... She's my
queen, and none are half so fair;..... Fond

ly I love her, Soon her hand I'll claim,.....

She's my sweet-heart, And Ma-ry is her name.....

Mary is her Name.

Gillette Safety Razor

No Stropping, No Honing

Set consists of 12 double-edged blades (24 keen cutting edges) with triple silver-plated holder in velvet lined case. Each blade good for an average of more than 20 satisfying shaves. Handle and blade guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship. Sold by leading Drug, Cutlery and Hardware dealers.

Inquire about SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER.
Gillette Sales Company, 21 Times Building New York City.

LOST TRIBE LOCATED

INDIANS FOUND HIDDEN IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Discovered by Surveying Party—Pass Time in the Chase of Big Game and in Raising Horses.

Spokane, Wash.—James M. Cornish, head of a surveying party working in the wilderness of the Yellowhead pass in the Canadian Rockies, brings to Spokane a story of the discovery of more than 300 families of Indians hidden miles from civilization in the northern wilds. They appear to be prosperous and contented, passing most of their time in the chase of big game and breeding horses.

Their story of settling in Yellowhead pass is romantic," Mr. Cornish said, "reading more like a chapter recorded by Fenimore Cooper than a historical fact. The Indians claim to be descendants from the once powerful Iroquois nation, which wrought so much havoc in the eighteenth century. Generations ago, they say, they lived in Illinois, but in the Blackhawk uprising they were driven from the states, and for safety were forced to the northwest."

They traveled many months through strange lands and territories ruled by savage Indian tribes. They sought shelter with the Blood, Blackfeet, Cree and Beaver Indians, but were treated like outcasts, and finally driven farther westward.

From camp to camp they journeyed, until they struck the Nez Perce country in northern Idaho, going thence to Spokane and Yakima settlements, but they were not allowed to remain. From the Yakima valley they went into the Colville district, where half their number were killed in combat with the Colvilles and Coeur d'Alenes.

Finally, one of their chiefs told me, they settled in the Rocky mountains at the mouth of Yellowhead pass, and, as no one appeared to molest them, they remained. For a time they traded with the Hudson Bay people, but for more than 100 years they have not been in communication with either factors or traders. Whether this is because of some real or fancied wrong I was not able to learn, but I did note a peculiar turn of the lip when the chief talked about his forebears' dealings with the company."

Mr. Cornish says many of the horses found in the pass are high bred and fleet of foot. The men devote much of their time to tribal sports, such as games between boys, foot racing and ball playing, the last named pastime being a cross between lacrosse and baseball, the bat being similar to that used by cricketers, with net on the

ena, the Indians appeared friendly to Mr. Cornish and his party and entertained them at potlatch during their stay.

FIND EVERYTHING BUT MEAT.

Bristles, Cereals, Skin and Glands Used in Canned Goods.

Albany, N. Y.—State Health Commissioner Porter announced in his official bulletin for May that a chemical analysis of 154 samples of so-called roast, corned, dried and potted beef, deviled ham and other canned meats shows the presence in these articles of boron preservative and a considerable quantity of indigestible matter, such as pig bristles, hairs, skin and glands. Cereal is also used to fill up the cans. Dr. Porter says:

"The use of any preservative in a food to be inclosed in a can which can be satisfactorily sterilized by the use of heat and sealed hermetically indicates that the materials to be placed in the can were in such state or were kept under such conditions as to lead the canner to believe that they required the use of a preservative for the prevention of decomposition until they could be safely canned."

Encysted embryos of trichina spirals were found in several sections of contents of a sample of potted ham. The report on luncheon meat says:

"Two samples of this product bore labels with the following statement: 'Fine old English luncheon meat as prepared at Haddon Hall in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.'

The contents of the two samples are similar in appearance, both consist of large amounts of fibrous tissues and fat with scattered pieces of skin, glands, hair and little muscular tissue."

Chapman makes his living by traveling about and exhibiting himself to medical colleges, taking up a collection at each place. He is in great demand as an illustration of the relations between the hemispheres of the brain and the muscles of the body. He has exhibited himself all over this country.

WORLD'S FAMOUS CURIOLOGY.

Man Who Is Still Living with Only Half of His Brain.

Kansas City, Mo.—George L. Chapman, a world-famous curiosity among medical men, was exhibited to the classes of the Kansas Medical college recently. He is a wonderful example of a tradition current among medical doctors that the average person has a large surplus of brains.

As the result of a gunshot wound received when he was a boy and the subsequent surgical operation which followed Chapman had a teacupful—or, to reduce the quantity to more exact terms, six ounces—of his brain removed when he was 13 years old.

Instead of dying, as everything indicated he would, Chapman lingered between life and death. His head was almost frozen in an effort to keep the temperature down. Part of the right ear was actually frozen off in this manner. But after spending two years in bed, not being able to stand as a result of the injury, he finally became able to get around.

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A huge scar remains where the surgeons removed the skull and brain from Chapman's head. The brain substance here lies beneath a single thickness of skin and it is possible to observe the pulsation of the cerebral blood vessels by watching the bare skin which covers the unprotected brain.

In sleeping if he lies on the right side of his head it fills with blood, practically drowning the brain. He is then completely paralyzed and helpless until some one turns him over, when his brain drains and resumes its functions.

Chapman makes his living by traveling about and exhibiting himself to medical colleges, taking up a collection at each place. He is in great demand as an illustration of the relations between the hemispheres of the brain and the muscles of the body. He has exhibited himself all over this country.

and in Europe and Canada.

CALLS METHUSELAH NOT SO OLD

Prof. Starr Thinks He Lived No Longer Than Fernando Jones.

Chicago.—Prof. Frederick Starr is the opinion that Fernando Jones is older than Methuselah.

Not that he believes the oldest inhabitant to be more than 900 years old, no! But he refuses to accept the word of Holy Writ in regard to the age of the traditionally oldest man, and asserts that his life probably was shorter than the lives of modern and up-to-date people, who rarely pass the century mark.

This shattering of another idol was essayed by Prof. Starr while holding forth to his class in anthropology at the University of Chicago. Wishing to test his students' fund of general information, he suddenly propounded the question:

"How old was Methuselah?"

A great, blank silence prevailed among the 60 elderly scholars, and the professor gloated over their discomfiture.

Then he descended to inform them that Methuselah was 960 years old, and that he had better go home and read their Bibles.

"But," he continued, "it is not at all doubtful that Methuselah ever lived to such an extreme old age. It is also doubtful if Saul, David and Solomon ever reigned 40 years each, as the Bible declares. Men lived no longer in biblical times than they do today. In fact, I believe the average longevity is higher to-day than it ever has been in the history of the human race."

And then, after ruining poor old Methuselah's reputation, Prof. Starr turned to a discussion of the abominable erasies of the Iroquois verb.

The Mr. W. money will come and the latter is a sup farm.

Plows Indian Little I. tained been co years the far box w down, and wa treasure.

The Mr. W. box w down, and wa treasure.

Rum app but where the b who o Sandy The b bark, and pitch.

Ber making exhibi they decia films eyes cinem subm

W. B. CORSETS

The W. B. Reduso

is the ideal garment for over-developed figures requiring special restraint. It has an apron over the abdomen and hips, so boned as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of white or drab. Hose supports front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. PRICE, \$3.00

REDUSO STYLE 760 for short, well-developed figures. Made of white and drab coutil. Hose supports front and sides. Sizes 24 to 36. PRICE, \$3.00

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are built hygienically—they do not press or strain anywhere. Their lines are your lines, their shape that of your own figure. They make a bad figure good and a good figure better.

ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744 (Model) of Imported Coutil	\$2.00
Nuform 403 (Model) of Coutil or Bassette	1.00
Nuform 447 (Model) of White	3.00
Erect Form 720 (Average) of Coutil or Bassette	1.00
Nuform 738 (Model) of Imported White	2.00
Nuform 406 (Medium) of Coutil or Bassette	1.50

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ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (EAU DE QUININE)

LILLIAN RUSSELL,

the beautiful actress, says:

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You can make your hair beautiful and improve your personal appearance by using ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC every day. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair, because it goes to the root of the trouble. FREE! A sample bottle of ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (3 applications) for 10 cents to pay postage and packing.

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL

An exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, dresser and bath. Used by women of fashion in Paris and New York.

Send 10 cents (no postage and packing) for a free sample bottle containing enough Lilac Vegetal Extract for 10 applications.

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Ask your dealer for ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC and LILAC VEGETAL

BOY FINDS NEW COMET

MAKES DISCOVERY WITH HOME-MADE TELESCOPE.

Young Farm Lad, Interested in Study of Heavenly Bodies, Constructs Crude Instrument—Gets Good Results.

Madison, Wis.—Gazing at the skies through a telescope made by his own hands, J. E. Mellisch, of Cottage Grove, a boy scarcely out of his teens, has discovered a new comet.

Although he is just a farm boy, with no formal education, Prof. George C. Comstock, head of Washburn Observatory, says Mellisch has made an interesting discovery. An effort will be made to get the boy a position in the Yerkes Observatory at Lake Geneva.

Prof. Comstock said the comet was moving a little east of north at a rate of eight degrees a day. It is a bunch of shooting rock and stone, the parts so separated that distant stars can be seen through it. It is a small comet, but looks large because of its nearness to the earth.

The comet was found on the southern edge of the constellation Gemini about midway between the stars Procyon and Alpha Orionis.

On the same night of the discovery by Mellisch, but at a later hour, the comet was observed at the Yerkes Observatory. The boy found it by the merest accident. After the day's work is done, if the skies are clear, the boy spends his time observing the stars, and while out in the back yard searching the heavens one night recently he made the discovery. But he would not believe he had discovered a new comet until the next evening, when Prof. George Comstock and Prof. A. S. Flint confirmed his belief at the university observatory.

"I got interested in astronomy in 1902," declared Mr. Mellisch. "I had only a little spy glass at first to look at things near home. After that I wanted to look at the moon and the stars, but the spy glass was too weak. Then I read the advertisement of a small telescope for \$4 and I bought it. What I saw surprised me. I saw streaks across the moon and there were many things that looked like flames. Finally it became too small for my use."

"During 1904 I worked for my uncle as a carpenter. I was only a helper and did not get much money. I was able, however, to save enough to buy a few books and a new telescope. The instrument cost me \$16 and was only a couple of inches in diameter. With it I was able to see new stars and I was happy then."

"It was only a few more months when I read so much about the stars and the wonders of the skies that my instrument failed to show me that I was eager for a new one. I wrote to a manufacturer and found that one such as I wanted would cost \$200. I could not pay that much."

"About this time I got a book which told me how to make a reflecting telescope. I found I could make such a telescope for a small amount and I sent to Chicago and secured pieces of plate glass six inches thick. Out of these I made it by grinding one piece of glass against the other with emery dust between. The construction of this instrument took me all winter and last spring. My present telescope, 64 inches long, cost me \$15."

Mellisch intends to leave the farm and get employment in some observatory. He says he believes he will become an astronomer. Profs. Comstock and Flint are much interested in the work of the young man.

The comet is supposed to be about 50,000,000 miles from the earth. It is peculiar in that it does not have a bright head, such as most comets possess, but appears like a trail of smoke.

Plows Up \$900; Looking for More. Indianapolis—Wilbur Walter of Little Blue, Ind., while plowing in a field, unearthed a box which contained \$900 in gold. The money had been concealed by his father many years ago, and Wilber had looked the farm over in an effort to find the hiding place, and had dug at the roots of numerous trees.

The tree, however, under which the box was concealed, had been cut down, and in time the stump rotted and was broken up. In this way the treasure was uncovered.

The coins are in tens and twenties. Mr. Walter thinks there is still more money concealed on the farm, and he will continue his search. His father was an economical man, and just before death he sold 40 acres for \$80 an acre, with horses and cattle, the latter bringing \$500. All this money is supposed to be still hidden on the farm.

Indian's Old Birch Bucket. Rumford Falls, Me.—A birch bark sap bucket, over 108 years old, is attracting great attention at Strong, where it is believed to be a relic of the historic Indian chief, Pierpolo, who disappeared forever from the Sandy river valley over a century ago. The bucket is made of heavy birch bark. The same is carefully sewed and made tight by a smearing of pitch.

War on Moving Pictures. Berlin.—The police of Berlin are making war against cinematograph exhibits from a medical standpoint, as they are injurious to the eyes. It is declared the restlessness movement of the film is harmful, particularly to the eyes of children. There are 200 cinematograph theaters in Berlin and suburbs.



EXPORTS ARE GROWING FAST.
Shipment of Manufactured Articles Increases—Crude Material Lessens.

Washington—Great as has been the growth in the volume of the manufacturing products of the United States since 1850, the bureau of statistics has issued a statement showing that the proportion of these products which have been exported has grown steadily. While in 1850 the exports were 6.4 per cent. of the entire product, they had increased in 1905 to 9.1 per cent.

Taking the articles which have undergone a process of manufacture and comparing the exportations with those of all the articles the bureau finds that it formed 32 per cent. of the total exports in 1850 and 60 per cent. in 1905, while articles in a crude condition formed 68 per cent. of the exports in 1850 and but 40 per cent. in 1905.

Articles which have undergone a process of manufacture increased twenty-three-fold during the period, while those exported in a crude state increased less than seven-fold, indicating a growing tendency to turn the product into a finished state by American labor before offering it for sale abroad.

On the other hand, articles which have undergone a process of manufacture formed in 1850 82½ per cent. of the imports, and in 1906 but 54½ per cent.; while these in a crude state, chiefly used in manufacturing, formed but 17½ per cent. of the imports in 1850 and 45½ per cent. in 1906. This shows a tendency to bring the foreign article into the United States in its crude state to be transformed here into the finished product by American labor.

RATS MAKE A TEETOTALER.

Final Experience for Man Who Swore Off Five Hundred Times.

Altoona, Pa.—"I have sworn off 500 times in the last 25 years, but this time it's for good," declared J. J. Malloy of Cresson, after being released from city prison. "They arrested me here for being drunk and put me in a cell where the beds were made of iron and where there were rats. I never saw such rats in all my life. They're as big as cats and they are as numerous as bees in a hive. Their boldness was startling. Why, one climbed up an iron rod and stole a sandwich while I was looking at it. No, sir; no more booze for me after last night. I've cut it out for good."

"Malloy was twice arrested for drunkenness in two days. After his first offense he came to talk it over with the mayor, and was told his honor was busy.

"Well, my time is as valuable as his," Malloy said, and he left.

He proceeded to tank up again, and fell into the hands of the police. When his name was called for the first hearing he was sleeping off his second drunk in prison. Later, when he was arraigned, he was fined \$20, and said he would go to jail before he would pay it. A night with the rats changed his mind. He stood for three hours before the Pennsylvania railroad depot waiting for a train to take him home, afraid to run the risk of passing a saloon for fear his good resolution would be broken.

DEFENDANT WAS A BIRD.

Malden Court Pronounces Death Penalty on a Captured Gamecock.

Boston.—An unusual defendant in a case before Judge Charles M. Bruce, in the Malden district court the other day was a valuable gamecock captured at the farm of Charles M. Walker in North Reading, on Sunday, May 5, when constables of that town and the state police interrupted a cock-fight. About 60 "sports" from various places had assembled to witness the fight. The court tried to determine the ownership of the rooster, and as this seemed to be impossible, Judge Bruce sentenced the bird to death. It had been in charge of a constable since its capture on May 5. At that time it was taken from Patrick Donovan, who claimed to have been offered half a dollar by some one to carry the bird away, when the police made their descent and the crowd scattered. After that Donovan was fined \$25 for being present at the game, and Walker, the owner of the farm where it took place was fined \$100 for being a party to the affair. He appealed.

THIRSTILLS GAIN IN TOPEKA.

Sale of Liquor as "Cure All" During May Breaks Record.

Topeka, Kas.—The frightful prevalence of "stomach trouble," "indigestion," "kidney disease," "colds," and "rheumatism," among the people of Topeka is told in the reports of sales of liquor made by the 25 druggists here. The total liquor sales for the month made on sworn affidavits is 21,323. All these people made affidavit that they were suffering from one or more of the diseases above enumerated before they were given the liquor.

These sales give no idea as to the amount of liquor sold. A sale may be a bottle or a case of beer. It may be a half pint or a gallon of whisky, just as the severity of the "disease" may require. These sales of liquor are 50 per cent. more than ever before reported in a single month. They tell the story of Topeka's dire calamity and of the epidemic of "sickness" which has taken hold of the people. One store reports nearly 100 sales of liquor each day which required the services of three extra clerks.

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* Grand Sec'y, I. O. St. Luke,

St. Luke Hall, Richmond, Va.

PROTECTS KOREAN FORESTS.

Japan is Applying Latest Methods to Husband Timber.

Washington.—Luke E. Wright, United States ambassador to Japan, has forwarded to the state department details of the cooperative agreement between the Japanese and Korean governments outlining a plan for the use of forests in the Yalu and Tumen valleys. The plan is similar in many ways to the methods of the United States in developing the national forests of this country under the administration of the forest service.

The decision of the Japanese government to apply methods of forestry to the use of the forests of Korea is given especial attention because it is said that the matter of a large timber concession by Russia to a corporation was one of the ulterior causes of the declaration of war between the two countries. Before Korea came under the rule of Japan its timber resources were being rapidly depleted by wasteful lumbering.

Japan's plan for the management of the timber lands of Korea is to establish in the next five or six years nine model forests in the neighborhood of the cities of Seoul, Pingyang and Taiku. The capital for this enterprise is about \$600,000, one-half of which is to be furnished by the Korean government.

Nuns as Strikebreakers. Cuneo, Italy.—When the compositions of the Roman Catholic weekly newspaper here struck for higher wages the proprietor, at his wits' end, went to the prioress of the convent. She was a woman of resource and suggested that her nuns should go to the printing office and do the work. They did. In a few days they had become fairly expert and the paper appeared only one day late. The nuns made one characteristic stipulation, that the money they earned should go to the support of the strikers' families.

Wants to Stop Hat Tipping. Vienna.—Count Johann Harrach, one of the leading Austrian noblemen, is organizing an association to suppress hat doffing as a salutation and substitute a military salute.

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HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT

THE BEE

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FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON
FORAKER OF OHIO
FOR
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
OF NEW YORK

SENTIMENTALITY.

There is a great deal of sentiment among the colored people. They seem to be controlled by sentiment. When Mrs. Mussey undertook to defend Professor Cardozo, the colored people began to give her an ovation. They went so far as to invite her to address the Bethel Literary. The Bee wants the colored people to understand that Mrs. Mussey is a friend to the colored people when they do right, and no more. The colored people should understand that they need not come to the conclusion that Mrs. Mussey is any more of a friend to them than any other member of the Board of Education. If teachers are right they will be fairly treated. There may be one colored member of the Board of Education whose resignation the people will no doubt demand. The Bee gives notice now that no teacher should be recommended for dismissal because some colored member has a personal grievance against him.

NEGRO JOURNALISM.

Journalism among colored Americans, such as it is, is not what it should be. Colored editors, like the people they represent, are influenced by sentiment. There is but little or no stability among colored editors. Of course there are a few honorable exceptions, and a very few. There has been some agitation about establishing a daily press. The colored people should first support a weekly before they talk about establishing a daily. At least nine-tenths of the colored editors of this country have no thoughts of their own. If they have an opinion they are afraid to express it. Many of them want office, or live in the hope of getting one some day.

COL. CHARLES G. AYRES.

It will be remembered that it was the distinguished wife of Col. Charles G. Ayres who entertained the famous Tenth Cavalry, colored, in this city several years ago. Colonel Ayres has always had the opposition and enmity of the War Department. Before President Roosevelt was made President of the United States he recommended Colonel Ayres to the position of brigadier-general in the army. But after he was made President he never could find it convenient to appoint him. The country is with Colonel Ayres and his most distinguished wife.

MR. PITTMAN WINS.

The Bee congratulates its esteemed friend Mr. W. Sidney Pittman in having been given the contract to draw the plans of the new

Young Men's Christian Association Building. So well pleased was the management with his former work in other directions that he was selected without competition. The Bee feels confident that Mr. Pittman will give a building to the people that will be a monument to posterity.

Accept the congratulations of the Bee.

Phone, Main 2602-M.

AN ENTERPRISING WOMAN

One among the most enterprising women in this city is Mrs. L. R. Clark, whose portrait appears in this week's Bee, with a brief history of what she is doing for young girls and women. Mrs. Clark should be encouraged in her noble work. She is giving young women trades and at the same time she is finding something for them to do. The Bee wants to see the people rally to her support.

ASSISTANT REGISTER ADMAMS' RACE IDENTITY.

There appeared in the Washington Post and the New York Times of June 11 an article in relation to the rejection of the application of William Wilkerson, a colored man, for membership in the Washington Philatelic Society, of which Cyrus Field Adams, assistant Register of the Treasury, is president. The accounts in the daily papers were mistaken in stating that the application rejected was that of Prof. Garnet C. Wilkinson. Professor Wilkinson and Mr. Wilkerson both live in that portion of the District across the Eastern Branch, hence the mistake. The members of the Washington Philatelic Society are white men, with the exception of Mr. Adams, who is colored, though the other members of the society stoutly maintain that they always thought Mr. Adams was a white man. The rejection of the application of William Wilkerson for membership gives weight to this statement of the other members; for it stands to reason that a society of white men would not knowingly elect a negro president of their organization, when they would not knowingly elect one to simple membership.

There are two accounts of Mr. Adams' attitude toward Wilkerson's application. Most of the members seen state Mr. Adams voted against Wilkerson; one member states that Adams said he thought Wilkerson ought to be admitted. It is said, however, that the minutes of the society show that the vote for rejection was unanimous, vote being taken by ballot.

As an editor of a Negro paper, as the president of a Negro press association, as a member of a Negro business league, as an officer of an organization agitating for civil and political equality, and as an officer of the Federal Government, holding his office as a Negro, and in recognition of the party fealty of the Negroes of Illinois, Mr. Adams owes a full and complete explanation of his attitude toward Wilkerson's application, and his own membership in the Washington Philatelic Association.

The editor of The Bee is not interested in getting Mr. Adams out of his job, and has never thought of such a thing.

The editor of the Cleveland Gazette is a liar—will he believe it? The editor of The Bee intended to say nothing, but since an Ohioan ancient officerseeker and blue-vein agitator has made an unjust and an unwarrantable charge, The Bee must say something. No man has drawn the color line in Cleveland, Ohio, more than this disgruntled and fierce agitator, Harry C. Smith, of the Cleveland (Ohio) Gazette. The Bee has no fight to make on Deputy Register Adams, and he knows it. The Bee has never spoken an untruth, notwithstanding the mis-carriage of justice by perjured testimony. Mr. Adams is a member of this organization; the name of Wilkinson was offered for membership, but rejected. Mr. Adams informed The Bee that he voted for him; the secretary, so The Bee is informed, stated that he did not. It is a question of veracity between Mr. Adams and the white secretary.

In another column of The Bee is an article from Mrs. Helen A. [redacted] for the benefit of colored boys and

Davis, president of the Dunbar Literary, in reply to the article that was handed in by Rev. P. A. Wallace. Mrs. Davis is well known to the editor of this paper as a lady of refinement. She comes from one of the best-known families in this city, and so far as she is concerned she has done all in her power to aid the people in the southwest.

A GREAT MOVE

NATIONAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

To be Established in the District of Columbia for the Benefit of Colored Boys and Girls.

An effort is being made to establish in the District of Columbia a National Training and Industrial School for colored youths, both male and female, principal grounds and school buildings to be located in the District of Columbia, thus making the institution national in its significance and scope. In connection with the agricultural work of the school, it is planned to operate a farm school near Washington, in the State of Maryland, at which dairying, poultry raising, brick making and the like will be carried on; the girls will be taught in all branches of domestic science, such as cooking, laundering, sewing, dress-making, millinery, etc., in short the institution will do work similar to that done by Dr. Booker T. Washington's school at Tuskegee, Alabama, and by Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va. The school will aim to teach such trades, vocations and callings as may best qualify the students to become self-supporting and independent citizens and, at the same time, enable them to be useful and helpful to the communities in which they may reside; it will also send out special students to do practical and intelligent missionary work in the District of Columbia and other communities. White shall be conducted on a high plane of morality, temperance, economy and religious teaching.

The plans for the establishment of the school have been under discussion for sometime past; the project has the endorsement of the leading citizens of Washington, and a fund of \$50,000 is being raised with which to begin the work of the school in the fall of 1907. Among the subscriptions so far received to the cause is one of a thousand dollars by ex-Senator John B. Henderson. Dr. Wm. E. Chancellor, superintendent of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, has stated that such a training and industrial school would do a much-needed work in this community which cannot be accomplished by the public school system, and he has backed up his endorsement with a subscription of \$100. The subscriptions of all persons desiring to contribute to the cause will be gratefully received and properly acknowledged from time to time.

A mass meeting will be held at Convention Hall, Sunday afternoon, June 30, 1907, at 3 P. M., at which time the detailed plans of the school will be announced to the public, and for which meeting an elaborate musical program has been arranged and addresses will be delivered by some of the most distinguished citizens of the District of Columbia.

Rev. S. Geriah Lamkins, pastor of Tenth Street Baptist Church, corner of Tenth and R streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., who has been for some time promoting the effort to establish a national training and industrial school in the District of Columbia, proposed by Rev. S. G. Lamkin, commands itself to me as in every way desirable and practicable. I believe Mr. Lamkin to be worthy of confidence and sympathy.

Dr. D. J. Stafford, rector St. Patrick's Catholic Church:

"Your project of starting an industrial school where the Negro youth may be taught the mechanical and useful trades, I consider worthy of all commendation. It seems to me that in starting such a school you are working for the best interests of your people. I wish you all success."

Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor N. Y. Avenue Presbyterian Church:

"The Industrial Institute addresses itself to a very imperative need in our community and I wish for you immediate and large success."

Rev. U. S. B. Pierce, pastor All Souls' Church (Unitarian):

"It would seem that there is real need of just such work as the National Training and Industrial Institute contemplates. It is a pleasure to command it signed in haste."

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson:

"Rev. S. G. Lamkin has been active and enthusiastic in promoting the enterprise and I heartily commend his work to favorable consideration."

MRS. HELEN A. DAVIS REPLIES.

Editor Bee:

In the issue of The Bee of the 8th instant, under the title "Rev. Wallace Not Removed," J. O. Thompson, steward and trustee of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, and William H. Ricks, secretary of the board of trustees of said church, signed certain statements to which I wish to call the attention of its readers.

First. Referring to the Dunbar Literary Society, of which Mrs. Helen A. Davis is president, they state that "The trustees refused them the use of the church because they had no following and the meetings were unprofitable." I submit the following statement signed by every member of the board of trustees of the church except J. O. Thompson and Wm. H. Ricks:

"We, the subscribers, trustees of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, hereby certify that we have knowledge that the Dunbar Literary Society was refused the use of our church or that the meetings of the society had no following, or that it was unprofitable. We know nothing derogatory as to the character of Mrs. H. A. Davis or the family from which she came."

girls, its establishment here would be a public benefit, as well as a practical charity."

The following are extracts taken from some of the letters of endorsement received by Rev. Lamkin:

From Hon. H. B. Macfarland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia:

"I approve heartily of every effort to promote industrial training and particularly of your proposition, which ought to do much good."

Hon. H. L. West, Commissioner, Dis-

trict of Columbia:

"Any movement which is based upon honest desire to inculcate principles of industry ought to meet with universal approval."

Hon. John Biddle, ex-Commissioner of the District of Columbia:

"I approve of every effort to promote industrial training and especially the one you propose."

Dr. Wm. E. Chancellor, Superintendent Public Schools, District of Columbia:

"The institution that you are promoting for the religious and educational life of the colored people should be of the highest value to the boys and girls. I trust you will be successful and shall be glad to assist in any practicable way to which my attention may be called."

Hon. J. J. Morrow, Captain Corps or Engineers, U. S. A., and Engineer Commander of the District of Columbia:

"In so far as I am conversant with your plans for an industrial school, I am glad to give them my approval."

Hon. Robert N. Harper, President of Washington Chamber of Commerce:

"I look upon industrial training schools when properly run as a most wise step in the right direction for improving the conditions of all who may take advantage of such an opportunity."

Hon. John M. Wilson, Brigadier General, U. S. A. and president of the Washington Board of Trade:

"I trust that you will have eminent success in the great enterprise you are about to initiate, namely, the establishment of a National Training and Industrial Institute for the colored boys and girls in the District of Columbia."

Hon. D. W. Baker, U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia:

"In my opinion the industrial department of the institution will materially aid your people and be conducive to their general welfare."

Dr. Chas. W. Needham, president Geo. Washington University:

"I cordially approve every effort for the promotion of industrial training for all classes of pupils; therefore I am glad to approve your proposition for industrial education in the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the National Training and Industrial School for the children of the colored race."

Rev. Samuel H. Greene, pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.:

"The Training and Industrial Institute in the District of Columbia, proposed by Rev. S. G. Lamkin, commends itself to me as in every way desirable and practicable. I believe Mr. Lamkin to be worthy of confidence and sympathy."

Dr. D. J. Stafford, rector St. Patrick's Catholic Church:

"Your project of starting an industrial school where the Negro youth may be taught the mechanical and useful trades, I consider worthy of all commendation. It seems to me that in starting such a school you are working for the best interests of your people. I wish you all success."

Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor N. Y. Avenue Presbyterian Church:

"The Industrial Institute addresses itself to a very imperative need in our community and I wish for you immediate and large success."

Rev. U. S. B. Pierce, pastor All Souls' Church (Unitarian):

"It would seem that there is real need of just such work as the National Training and Industrial Institute contemplates. It is a pleasure to command it signed in haste."

J. O. Thompson, Steward and Trustee:

"I wish to thank the trustees who so gallantly and honorably came to my assistance in the onset of the attack."

I also thank the members of the Dunbar Literary for the part they played in the interest of proof against the false assertions made as to their numerical strength. I wish also to state that it is a personal gratification to me to feel that Mr. J. O. Thompson and Mr. Wm. H. Ricks have exonerated themselves from intentionally making "either a woefully ignorant or meanly vicious" attack on me and my family; I suppose that both of these elements dominated the first act of the real author and the whole obloquy of the article falls upon Dr. P. A. Wallace, as is referred to therein.

In view of the foregoing facts it would seem that the affair printed in The Bee, written as it appears by him, was incorrect and at variance so much as to be startling. The attempt he made to put the standing of my family in question induces me to refer reluctantly to an act of his which otherwise out of respect and consideration for his dear wife for whom I entertain the friendliest and kindliest feelings, I would not mention.

When he first came to this city my mother's home was one of the first places which he visited, she and my sister, Mrs. V. Williamson, who lives with her, being members of his church. He called frequently from that time forward until a little more than year ago. At his last call I am told by a member of the fam-

J. D. Baltimore,
G. W. Boone,
M. W. Taylor,
Joseph Liverpool,
Jere Adams,
Trustees."

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1907.

Second. They also state that "Mrs. Davis' Literary Society consists of herself and two other members of her own family; none of them are accused of being literary in any sense."

I submit a certificate signed by the members of this society showing the falsity of the statement of the article signed by J. O. Thompson and Wm. H. Ricks:

"We, the subscribers, hereby certify that we are members of the Dunbar Literary Society, of which Mrs. Helen A. Davis is president.

Joseph Carroll,

Estell Brown,

Rosa L. McNeille,

Eve. M. Taylor,

Ananda Grigsby,

Ruth Grigsby,

J. D. Baltimore,

Adison Turner,

Amelia Blackburn,

Sadie Marshall,

J. Hillary Taylor,

Augusta Clark Taylor,

Virginia Williamson,

Blanch White,

W. Hurd."

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1907.

Third. "Mrs. Davis comes from a family well known in South Washington and has no influence whatever in church circles." As to this statement and the other statements contained in the article I submit the following declarations from Mr. J. O. Thompson and Wm. H. Ricks:

"An article appeared in the issue of The Bee of June 8 signed by us and entitled 'Rev. Wallace Not Removed.'

In that article, signed by us, we stated that Mrs. Davis' Literary Society consisted of herself and two other members of her family only.

"It further stated that the trustees refused them the use of the church because they had no following; that Mrs. Davis came from a well-known family in South Washington and had no influence in church circles. Since our attention has been called to the matter we have thoroughly investigated it, and find that we are in error in stating that the trustees had refused her use of the church, etc. We further state that we intended no reflection upon Mrs. Davis and her family, and we know nothing of them other than people of the highest respectability. We know nothing of the following she has as we have never attended any of the meetings. The article published in your editorial of June 1, 1907, was not by authority of Mrs. Davis.

Wm. H. Ricks,

J. O. Thompson."

</



MR. JOHN E. MCGAW.
SPOKEN OF FOR THE EXCISE BOARD.

music and mirth, attend the Berean Picnic, Eureka Park, June 28.

DR. GEO. W. MURRAY.

One of the most progressive pharmacists in South Washington is Dr. Geo. W. Murray. Dr. Murray is a man who has the confidence and respect of the people in that section of the city. It is because he caters to the likes of his patrons.

ADMIRAL BAIRD RETURNED. Admiral Geo. W. Baird, president of the Board of Education, has returned to the city. On his arrival at the Franklin building he was greeted with a great deal of work and a large number of visitors. The Admiral looks well and from his appearance he enjoyed his trip.

PROMOTED TO A CLERKSHIP. The District Commissioners, on the recommendation of Dr. Wm. Tindall, secretary to the Board of Commissioners, promoted Mr. Frank Wells, the well-known and respected messenger of the Executive office, to a clerkship in the above office.

Mr. Wells is a graduate of the Washington High School and has been in the District service a little more than five years. Dr. Wm. Tindall, in recommending Mr. Wells, said: Mr. Wells was appointed Messenger in this office September 5, 1903, during which time he has performed all of his duties in an unusually satisfactory manner, has won the respect and confidence of my office force, and has proved himself thoroughly competent.

During Mr. Wells' period in my office he has carried himself in a way and performed all duties in a way which should be an example to others.

Mr. T. J. Calloway and children are at the Jamestown Exposition for the summer.

Mrs. Dolly A. C. Jones, proprietor of the Virginia Restaurant at the Jamestown Exposition, has recovered from her recent illness and is there for an indefinite stay.

Mr. W. M. Menard, a graduate of the Street High School and a sophomore at Williams College, Mass., is writing some strong articles for the Florida Sentinel, Pensacola, Florida.

Mr. Clarence Cameron White, the noted violinist, goes to Jamestown shortly to install the musical exhibit, of which he is the director.

Messrs. T. W. Hunter, Samuel D. Milton and W. D. Nixon have been at Jamestown Exposition for several days installing the exhibit of the public schools of the District of Columbia.

Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University has returned from the Jamestown Exposition, where he went to place on exhibition his graphic charts illustrative of the sociological status of the Negro, his geographical distribution throughout the United States and his numerical strength, together with his ratio of employment in the gainful occupations. While Prof. Miller is here, the lectures in explanation of the charts are being carried on very effectively by Mr. Joseph G. Logan, an instructor at Howard. Prof. Miller has accepted an invitation to deliver the dedicatory address on the occasion of the grand opening of the Negro building, July 4th.

Mr. A. C. Newman, who has charge of the department of inventions at the Jamestown Exposition, paid the grounds a visit last week, and returns very enthusiastically over the outlook. He says there is not the slightest foundation for the absurd rumors that colored people are mistreated at the Exposition. The accommodations are adequate and colored people are admitted freely everywhere and accorded the most courteous treatment. He will go to Jamestown again for the summer.

DON'T FAIL.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Conley, two high class artists, will give a concert exhibition and lecture at True Reformers Hall Monday evening, June 24. Both of these two distinguished personages have traveled very extensively and their exhibitions are of a high class. See advertisement in another column.

Installation services were held at Shiloh Baptist Church Monday evening, June 17, through Friday, June 21, to Friday, June 21.

BEREAN PICNIC AND CARNIVAL.

The annual picnic of the Berean Sunday school and friends will occur at Eureka Park, Anacostia, Friday, June 28. In addition to the usual amusements, a carnival of sports and contests is announced, which should bring out a record-breaking attendance. Prizes will be awarded for historical, literary, and athletic contests at 5 P. M., to be open to all. Music will be furnished by Trimmer's Metropolitan Orchestra and a pleasant evening is assured.

Berean Picnic, Eureka Park, June 28.

For a pleasant day of fun and frolic,

who pictures a shanty an elegant mansion, or when he writes up a cake walk describes it as being an inaugural ball, for fear of displeasing the guests of the occasion. The Negro editor, you must admit, is like also the Negro leader so stamped by Presidential appointments, but not so recognized by the masses who have independent thoughts. The Negro as an editor, like the slave who sees a reflection of his master's lash, talks big out of the hearing of the powers. There is also another side of the Negro as an editor, one who is bold and fearless enough to condemn wrong in high places and call things by their proper names—he is regarded a libeler, a defamer. If he makes criticisms which are legitimate he is charged with having abused righteous and good citizens. The Negro as an editor is more apologetic, and more patronizing. Out of the great number of Negro editors in this country, there are only three or four who actually think for themselves, present company excepted, to be sure. These men deal with the great questions of today. They defy the big stick, no matter who carries it. These men don't believe in and never believed in shadows. The Negro as an editor with those exceptions is weak. You must grow men from among you who will be monuments to future generations. You need one hundred Murrays among you, as did the revolutionists of France. This day and time call for editors, not pignies, not apologists. Editors who you need should cater to a false "door-of-hope policy." They are too narrow on economic questions. In the discussion of public questions they walk around them as gingerly as a tight rope walker does six feet above the ground.

COLONEL HARVEY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

From the Providence Journal.

Colonel George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly and the North American Review, is as bad as Mr. Dick, who could not get Charles I. out of his head.

The Constitution is so firmly imbedded in the Colonel's consciousness that not

the glamour of White House suc-

cesses, nor the rise of other issues of

national importance, nor the soft lure

of the approaching summer, is suffi-

cient to extricate it. In the last number of Harper's Weekly, Colonel Harvey says:

"It is perfectly obvious that the real

issue in the next Presidential contest

will be, if it is not obscured by astute

politicians, between our written Constitu-

tion and no Constitution at all."

This is interesting if true. It has been

thought by inferior observers of the sit-

uation that the tariff might take a con-

spicuous part in the national debate, or

railway rates, or the curbing of the

trusts, or the ancient question of capital

versus labor in some new and acute man-

ifestation; but this is evidently not so.

The Constitution is to be the one great

issue of the campaign. Are you for or

against the immortal instrument? Do

you stand with Madison, Sherman, Ells-

worth and Harvey or with Roosevelt

and the rest of the destructionists? It

is no longer a controversy between strict

and loose construction. Everybody used

to believe in the Constitution, but each

man had his own peculiar views as to

the interpretation of it. Marshall and

Webster, Clay and Calhoun, vied with

one another in their expressions of af-

fection for the noble charter of Ameri-

cian liberties, but a change has come

over the spirit of our dream. "It is

perfectly obvious," says Colonel Harvey,

"that the real issue . . . will be

. . . between our written Constitution

and no Constitution at all." In the

language of an earlier patriot, "My!

ain't it terrible? What shall we do?"

The attacks on the Constitution, ac-

cording to Colonel Harvey, are being

made by indirection. One of them is

aimed at the abandonment of the com-

merce clause; another (led by Secretary

Root) prefers adverse judicial construc-

tions; a third (Senator Beveridge's)

"would destroy it by legislation." These

unmanly assaults distress the good Col-

onel. He cries: "Why will not the foes

of the Constitution come out into the

open? If they will not, why do not the

friends of the Constitution drag them out?

At any rate, the real issue is this."

Of course it is. The Constitution, it

must and shall be preserved. All pseu-

do-patriots with designs upon it will

either come out of their lairs and ad-

vance in courageous fashion where the

Harvey Brigade can see them, or desist

from their baleful attacks upon our fun-

damental law. Let everything be fair

and above board. If anyone is dissatis-

fied with the Constitution he should at-

attack it like a man, or emigrate. There

must be no talk of amendments. The

instrument as it stands is perfect, em-

bodying the wisdom of the ages. Eight-

eenth-century decrees are just as good

for the twentieth century as they were

for the time in which they were made.

Time does not make ancient good un-

couth, but the Constitution-tinkers make

Colonel Harvey very, very tired. It is

a pathetic spectacle.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Brother Stephen Johnson, W. M. of Hiram Abiff Lodge, of the Compak Masonic Fraternity, was buried last Sunday with the honors.

Justice Caton, of Alexandria, Va., an-

nounced that mixed marriages are law-

ful in the State, provided that parties

having left the State and with no in-

fluence of legislation, etc. There were

five hundred present at the banquet at

the Waldorf.



MR. H. C. CONLEY.



MRS. H. C. CONLEY

CONLEY'S GREAT CONCERT, EXHIBITION AND LECTURE

Will be given at
AT TRUE REFORMERS' HALL,
12th and U Streets, N. W.,
Monday evening, June 24, 1907.

For the Benefit of the Colored Branch of the Summer Outing Committee of the Associated Charities of the District of Columbia.

Miss A. Russell, Chairman Committee.

Under the Management of Dr. M. B. Williams, 1928 Eleventh Street, Northwest.

This is the first appearance of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Conley in Washington, who have traveled throughout this country and abroad; have may beautiful scenes and descriptions of interesting places and people here and abroad which will be shown with beautiful hand colored views and Moving Pictures, accompanied by a Mechanical Orchestra, giving talks, language of the various subjects along with the views, also illustrated songs. Imitation of Mme. Melba, Eames, Patti, Caruso, the world's greatest singers and many others. Selections from the operas Bohemian Girl, Rigoletta, Cavalleria Rusticana and others. Abraham Lincoln's last speech at Gettysburg. Our late President, Wm. McKinley's funeral parade, Chopin's funeral march accompanying. The Great Iroquois' Theatre Fire in Chicago, very realistic. Sketches of our prominent Afro-Americans with portraits. Scenes at Tuskegee, also Dr. Booker T. Washington, Dr. W. B. Dubois, and the late Hon. Fred Douglass. Will also tell of some of the great business enterprises carried on by Afro-Americans.

You will have to come out to see and hear to really appreciate this Great Exhibition and Lecture. Nothing like it ever seen in Washington. Laughable, Interesting and Instructive. Given by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Conley, of Chicago, Ill. Come one and all, help the children to have an outing.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents.

Repairing neatly done
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FOR EVERY THREE BUSH-ELS OF COAL PURCHASED
AT OUR YARD WILL GIVE ONE PECK OF COAL FREE.
DURING THE COLD WEATHER.

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ELGIN CREAMERY COMPANY

No. 220 Ninth Street, Northwest.

OPPOSITE CENTER MARKET,
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR FANCY ELGIN CREAMERY
BUTTER, FRESH EGGS, PURE NEW YORK CHEESE,
BEST TEAS AND COFFEE.
RETAILLED AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
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THE ELGIN CREAMERY CO.

A Word To The Women

Courses in Dressmaking and Millinery.

ALSO

Instruction in Cooking and General Housekeeping.

WAR HEROES HONORED

MONUMENTS ERECTED TO NOT-
ED SOLDIERS AND SEAMAN.

Statue to Gen. Lawton, Who Fell in
the Philippines, Unveiled at
Indianapolis by Presi-
dent Roosevelt.

Indianapolis, Ind.—That patriotism in this country is not at a low ebb is indicated by the number of memorials to heroes and statesmen recently erected. There is a close connection between patriotism and art. One is especially reminded of this in the study of ancient countries, and it is becoming more and more true of America. The fact has been emphasized within a short time by the unveiling of a statue of Commodore John Barry in Philadelphia and the competition by Karl Bitter of a statue of Gen. Franz Sigel for a site on Riverside Drive. Further emphasis was added with the unveiling on May 30 at Indianapolis of a statue of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, at which the president made an important address.

Gen. Lawton was a soldier of the civil war, saw service in the Spanish-American war, and was killed while fighting in the Philippines. The republic has many memorials of soldiers of the revolution and the civil war, but as yet few erected in honor of heroes of battle for the flag in the faraway islands of the east. Special interest attaches to the memorial unveiled at Indianapolis for this reason.

Gen. Lawton, who was born at Manhattan, O., in 1843, began his military career as an enlisted man in a volunteer regiment in 1861 and held the rank of major general of volunteers when his life was ended by a Filipino bullet on December 19, 1899. His com-



Lawton Monument in Indianapolis.

mission as a brigadier general in the regular service was being prepared when he was shot. When war with Spain broke out he was in demand in the field, for he had enjoyed not only a civil war experience, but a career as an Indian fighter on the plains of the west. One of the famous episodes of his career was his pursuit and capture of Geronimo. He was in command of the second division of the fifth army corps before Santiago, and on the conclusion of peace was transferred to the Philippines.

He captured Santa Cruz, a Filipino stronghold, April 10, 1899, and San Isidro on May 15, and on June 1 was placed in command at Manila. He had begun an offensive campaign looking toward the capture of Aguinaldo when he was killed while directing an attack upon the insurgents in an engagement near San Mateo, about 15 miles from Manila. A monument was erected by American soldiers at the spot where he fell. This memorial is in the shape of a pyramid 15 feet high. On the top an old Spanish cannon is mounted, surrounded by four modern shells. The brave commander was greatly beloved by the soldiers who fought with him in Cuba and the Philippines, and his character was most highly esteemed by President Roosevelt, his comrade in Cuba, a fact that led the latter to accept the invitation to make the principal address at the unveiling ceremonies at Indianapolis.

The equestrian statue of Gen. Franz Sigel has engaged the best efforts of Mr. Bitter since he received the commission for the work about three years ago. The unveiling ceremonies will occur in October next. The site for the memorial is Riverside Drive, and it will be one more important adornment for a locality that has already come to be known as the Acropolis of New York.

The Barry statue was presented to the city of Philadelphia by the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which the naval hero was a member. It is of bronze and of heroic size and stands in front of Independence Hall, where it was unveiled on March 16 by a great-great-grandniece of Barry, 12-year-old Miss Elsie Hazel Hepburne. Barry is often called "the Father of the American Navy," and his right to the title was defended by Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, retired, in an address which was the leading feature of the unveiling ceremonies. Barry was born in Ireland in 1745 and came to the colonies when 15 years old. He commanded the first ship that flew the continental flag and captured the first vessel taken by an American warship.

HONOR MEMORY OF AGASSIZ.

Centennial Anniversary of Great Naturalist's Birth Celebrated.

Boston.—The centennial of the brilliant Swiss-American naturalist, Louis Agassiz, was celebrated by the whole scientific and educational world on May 28. The date was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Agassiz at Motier, Switzerland. Interest in the centenary in this country centered at Harvard university, where Agassiz lived and labored from 1847 to 1873, the year of his death. This was a period of great growth for Harvard. The conspicuous work of Agassiz for the university was the great museum which he founded, and to which he gave the best of his remarkable tal-



Burial Place of Louis Agassiz.

ents and energy. The museum, though youngest, ranks with the best and oldest in Europe.

Cambridge is distinguished as the burial place of Agassiz, whose grave at Mt. Auburn is marked by a monument in the form of a fine natural boulder direct from the glacier of the Aar in the Alps—the memorable scene of his celebrated glacial explorations. In Cambridge, also, lives the surviving family of Agassiz, his three children and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, now 85 years old. Agassiz's oldest child and only son, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, who was 71 on his last birthday, lives with his stepmother in the mansion on Quincy street, where Agassiz lived and died. He is a man of great wealth and scientific genius. The two daughters are several years younger than their distinguished brother. They are Mrs. Ida Higgins, wife of Maj. Henry L. Higgins, whose munificence founded the Boston Symphony orchestra and gave to Harvard its Soldiers' Field and its Harvard Union; and Mrs. Quincy (Pauline) Shaw, the founder of Boston free kindergartens and other philanthropies.

NEW ENVOY FROM SWEDEN.

Herman L. F. Lagercrantz Presented to the President.

Washington.—Herman L. Fabian Lagercrantz, the new minister from Sweden, who was formally presented to the president, the other day, is a well-known business man in his native country, having been president of the Svaralf railroad, in the heart of the iron mining district of Sweden. He was born in 1859, was trained for



H. L. F. LAGERCRANTZ.
(New Swedish Minister to the United States.)

the army, and for several years was a lieutenant in the Royal artillery. When Mr. Lagercrantz retired from the army he engaged in manufacturing and other business pursuits. This is his first diplomatic appointment, and his selection for the Washington post is considered here as a marked tribute to Mr. Lagercrantz's abilities.

Dick Turpin a Plain Ruffian. Dick Turpin was really a most romantic ruffian, who first appears in history about 1735 at Loughton, where he threatened to put an old Mrs. Shelley on fire unless she gave him her money, says the Westminster Gazette.

Turpin's "sphere of influence" was not Hounslow Heath, but Epping Forest; and the only true part of the popular myth is that he really did shoot his comrade, Tom King.

The legendary ride to York on Black Bess was performed, if at all, by "Swift Nick" Nevilon, who in 1676 robbed a sailor on Gads Hill at four a.m. and established an alibi by appearing the same evening on the bowling green at York.

Big Spoon.

It is said that the largest spoon in daily use is the wooden soup-stirrer at Rio monastery. The old spoon at Rio is famous. It has been used for more than 20 years, and has had predecessors of its own kind for centuries. It has stirred soup for thousands of refugees who have sought safety in the monastery from the persecution of the Turk. The monastery was built in medieval times.

THE SAILOR PRINCE

UNIQUE RECORD OF LOUIS OF SA VOY, DUKE D'ABRUZZI.

Son of a Former King of Spain and
Great Explorer a Visitor in Amer-
ica—First Man to Scale
Mount Elias.

Washington.—Of all the royal and imperial persons who have visited America during the last hundred years there is none who has so large a claim upon the regard and admiration of the people of the United States as Prince Louis of Savoy, Duke D'Abrouzzi who came to America with the Italian fleet as Italy's representative in the opening ceremonies of the Jamestown exposition. From Norfolk the admiral prince visited several other cities before embarking for New York on his flagship, the Varese.

In these modern times the sphere of activity of the princes of the reigning houses of the old world is of an exceedingly restricted character. For the most part they are debarred from emulating the prowesses of their ancestors on the field of battle, while in these days of constitutional monarchy they are precluded not only from playing any political role, but even from manifesting any political sympathies.

Their efforts to make a name for themselves in the realms of science, of art and of literature are always handicapped by the difficulty of securing honest judgment, according to ordinary standards, and by the consequent suspicion of favoritism. In one word, if a prince of the blood wishes to win for himself a niche in the temple of fame he must perform some feat that has never been accomplished before by any other man, no matter what his rank. He must do something that



DUKE D'ABRUZZI.
(Italy's Sailor Prince Who Has Made a Record as an Explorer.)

wins for him fame, in spite of his having been born on the steps of a throne; something intrinsically worthy of such lasting renown as to relegated to an altogether secondary place his status in the social system.

Prince Louis can boast of having achieved this. As long as America endures he will remain on record as having been the first man to scale Mount St. Elias, while he can in the same way boast of having been the first human being to make the ascent in Central Africa of the loftiest peaks of snow-capped Mount Ruwenzori, until then regarded as altogether inaccessible; and until Commander Peary's last dash for the pole the duke of the Abruzzi held in the entire history of arctic exploration the record of farthest north. As King Edward remarked at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London last winter on the occasion of the description of the ascent of Mount Ruwenzori, given by the duke, the latter still young, being but 34 years of age, and his past successes, unique in history of modern royalty, give splendid promise of still further brilliant achievements.

Like most men really entitled to fame Prince Louis is extremely modest, and quite averse to figuring in the role of a hero. In the clever book which he has written on his polar experiences, and also in the descriptions which he has given of his ascents of Mount St. Elias and Mount Ruwenzori, the keynote has been the anxiety to give all possible credit to his followers, and to efface himself.

It is this modesty, thoroughly in keeping with the chivalrous character, that has led the prince to remain much in the background during the recent visit of General Baron Kuroki.

The strain of old-time chivalry in the character of Prince Louis, and which has figured largely as an incentive to his deeds of daring, may be said to have been inherited from his father, the late duke of Aosta, who recalled so much to mind the knight of the middle ages that he seemed somehow or another out of place in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The loftiness of his principles and of his sense of honor were scarcely in keeping with the age in which he lived, and were hardly of a nature to fit him for the duties of modern government. Elected to the throne of Spain, which he only accepted with the utmost reluctance and from a sense of duty, he contemptuously abandoned it after a reign of three years rather than submit to political compromises rendered necessary by the situation, but to which he could not bend his conscience.

Easily Answered.
Mrs. Hoyle—How often does your husband come home drunk?
Mrs. Doyle—Well, he goes out every evening in the week.—N. Y. Press.



E. VOIGT

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BETWEEN G & H.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Each piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow?

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.



Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5 up.



on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, \$25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers in English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, and as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prophecy, St. Vincent's Manual, Ven. Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, \$1.50 per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing; Candle Sticks in Gold Silver and Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and \$1.25.

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PRESIDENT HAS FUN

TAKES INFORMAL JAUNT IN COUNTRY WITH FAIRBANKS.

plays Ball with Boys and Tells Wife of Farmer Thomas Her Butter-milk Is Finest He'd Ever Tasted.

Akron, O.—While Vice President Fairbanks sat on a fence and drank buttermilk, President Roosevelt hopped about in Farmer Frank Thomas' backyard, his coat and hat off, and his sleeves rolled up, and batted out balls for the awe-stricken children of the farmer.

Then, when the Thomas boys had almost run their legs off chasing his long drives, the president of the United States climbed up on the fence beside the vice president, said he'd had "a bully time," and joined him in another glass of Farmer Thomas' buttermilk. And when he handed back the glass President Roosevelt made Mrs. Thomas the proudest woman in the state of Ohio by saying: "That's the best thing I've tasted in years."

This isn't a fairy story. It's positive fact. This is how it happened. After leaving Canton the other day, where he had attended the funeral of Mrs. McKinley, President Roosevelt learned that his train would have to stop at Akron for four hours before connections could be made for Indianapolis. The president did not relish the prospect of kicking his heels around Akron for four hours and had his private car dropped about two miles outside of the city, where the country roads thereabouts looked cool and inviting.

Then, with Mr. Fairbanks, who anticipated a quiet stroll and nothing more, the president started off along the most alluring of the roads. One secret service man trailed behind.

The president, who had been cramped in a car all day, set a pretty lively pace for the lengthy vice president, and before they had gone much more than a mile Mr. Fairbanks was hot, thirsty, and gasping.

Just about then the farmhouse of Frank Thomas was in sight, and the president set out for it across country.

Thomas was working on a haystack, but he threw down his rake mighty quick when the president introduced himself. Could the vice president and himself have a glass of milk? Thomas is a Republican. They could have all the milk and everything else in the farmhouse. After they had one glass of the farmer's buttermilk the president prowled out into the yard, where the children of the farmer were playing ball. The boys were scared white when they knew who it was who wanted to take a hand in the game.

From Frank's the president and Mr. Fairbanks went over to the farmhouse of David Thomas, where he asked Mrs. Thomas how many children she had.

"Eight," the woman modestly replied.

"Ah," he exclaimed, "when I return to Washington I shall have to tell Mrs. Roosevelt that I have found one woman who has a larger family than hers."

The president then dropped in to visit Mrs. Rose Hansen, who could not speak English, and he had to talk German.

Then he dropped in on John Wucher. That proud old farmer said that he had only known that Mr. Roosevelt was coming he would have had Mrs. Wucher prepare a spring chicken supper. The president said he was mighty sorry to miss that.

REMARKABLE VITALITY OF CAT.

Half Current of 13,200 Electric Volts for Three Weeks.

Philadelphia.—That a cat has nine lives was demonstrated when a black cat was taken out of a brick conduit at the power station of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, after being subjected for three weeks to a constant shock of 13,200 volts of electricity.

Although 1,000 volts will kill the average man, 13,000 volts and over did not injure the cat more than singeing his ears and feet just a little. During the three weeks he had nothing to eat or drink.

The cat got into the conduit through a small door that had been left open. The mechanism of the conduit is in operation day and night. The other night it was determined to get the animal out. The power was shut off for five hours, the trolley cars being fed from another station until the feline was recovered.

The cat, of course, was very weak, but was quickly revived when given some nourishment.

Takes His Bride to College.

New York.—Guy D. Haviland, son of the millionaire china manufacturer, has been forgiven by his parents for contracting a secret marriage and will inherit a fortune of \$20,000,000, as originally intended. The youth is still under 21 and it is understood he has agreed to complete his college course, taking his bride of 20 to live with him in luxurious style while they both continue their studies.

Will Strike for Mustache.

Paris.—The waiters' union, claiming that the waiters do not keep faith in the man, is of right of waiters to wear mustaches and the provision that they should not pay for breakfast is organizing another strike for "x-waiters" when the Paris season begins.

FIRST VOLUNTEER OF WAR.

Dr. C. F. Rand, "Ten Minute Man" of Civil Conflict.

New York.—The first volunteer for the civil war is still living. He is Dr. Charles F. Rand, of Washington, retired from active practice by reason of troublesome wounds received more than 40 years ago.

A certificate in the capitol at Albany attests the priority of Dr. Rand's tender of his services. This certificate is signed by the mayor and two prominent citizens of Batavia, N. Y., and also by the county clerk and the sheriff of Genesee county, stating that in less than ten minutes after the call for troops by President Lincoln,



DR. CHARLES F. RAND.
(First Volunteer of Civil War Who Is Still Living.)

April 5, 1861, for 75,000 men the name of Charles F. Rand was enrolled as a soldier.

Among the war records at Washington there is none of an earlier enlistment than that of Dr. Rand, and the honor has therefore been given him by common consent.

Not only was Dr. Rand the first volunteer for the civil war, but he was also the first soldier to win the congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action.

This event occurred at Blackburn's Ford, Va., in less than three months after his enlistment. His command was ordered to retreat, and every man obeyed save young Rand, at the time but 18 years of age. The rest of the battalion of 500 men was swept in disorder from the field, but Rand held his ground, despite the fact that the field was plowed by shot and shell all about him. The enemy finally absolutely refused to fire at the boy standing bravely alone and firing at them as coolly as if he had a regiment at his back. Rand then crept across the field and a deep ravine and joined the command of Gen. A. H. Barnum, remaining with it until the end of the engagement.

Dr. Rand's patriotism and gallantry have been recognized by two governors of the state of New York and by three presidents. He was twice personally honored by President Lincoln; New York state remembered him with a gold medal appropriately inscribed, and the United States government has presented him with a plot in the most beautiful part of Arlington cemetery, where, at the proper time, the state of New York will erect a monument worthy of the first man to offer his services as a volunteer during the great civil war.

"Ah," he exclaimed, "when I return to Washington I shall have to tell Mrs. Roosevelt that I have found one woman who has a larger family than hers."

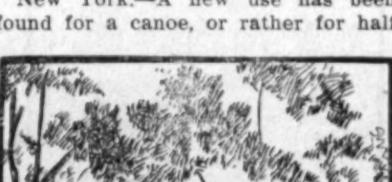
The president then dropped in to visit Mrs. Rose Hansen, who could not speak English, and he had to talk German.

Then he dropped in on John Wucher. That proud old farmer said that he had only known that Mr. Roosevelt was coming he would have had Mrs. Wucher prepare a spring chicken supper. The president said he was mighty sorry to miss that.

AN ODD STOREHOUSE.

Half of a Canoe Set on End Which Makes Novel Shelter.

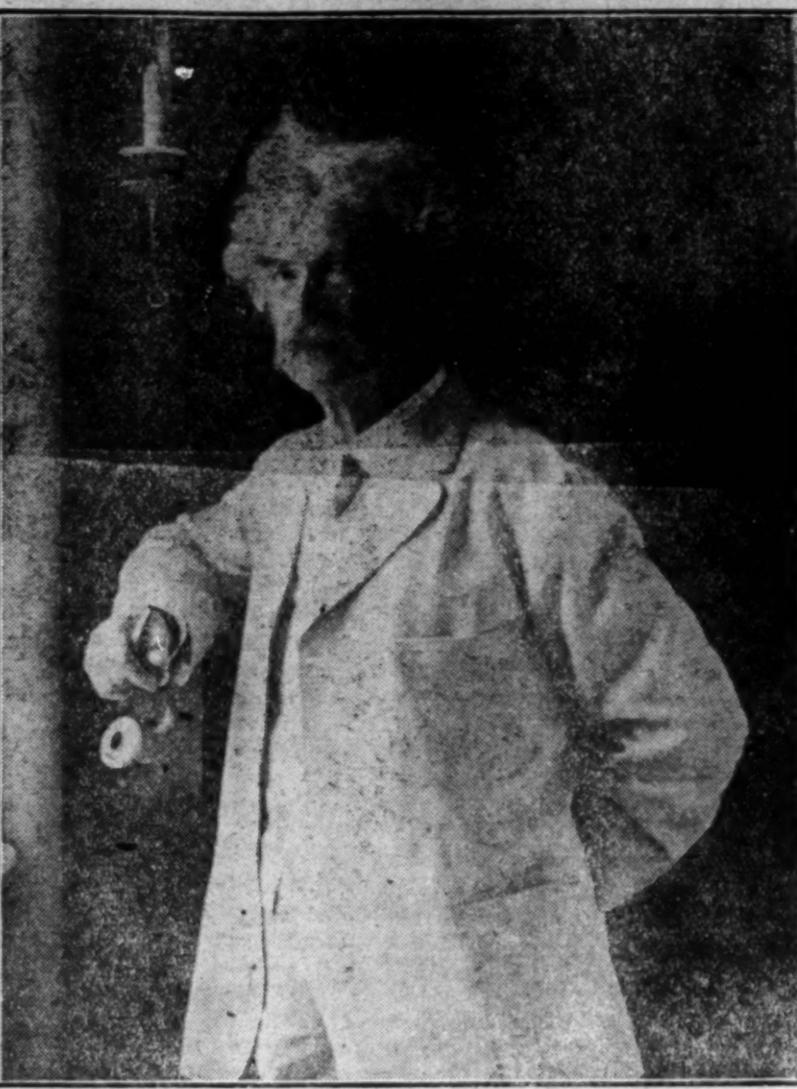
New York.—A new use has been found for a canoe, or rather for half



Half of Boat Used as a Storehouse.

of one. When cut in two crosswise and placed on end with the bow rising in the air this half of a boat makes a practical and picturesque tent-like shelter. Such a tent has been utilized by some persons at Port Jefferson for a carpenter's storehouse. Two doors were cut in that part of the canoe which was formerly the deck, and the partition in the hold now serves as a second floor, or garret, to this novel house. The canoe house is roomier than it appears to be. At first sight suggests an Indian tepee. A window has been cut in the deck, giving something of a civilized and modern air.

America's Foremost Humorist.



From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) as seen by his close friends. Mr. Clemens wears a white serge suit always while in the house and is sometimes seen so attired on the street.

EXTINCT BIRD FOUND

SKELETON OF CAHAW IS LOCATED IN DEEP CAVE.

Bermuda Man Makes Discovery—Has Beak Similar To a Hawk—Will Be Sent to Smithsonian Institute.

New York.—Louis L. Mawbrey, curator of the Bermuda Museum of Natural History, recently visited the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, for the purpose of exhibiting to the experts there several skeletons of an extinct bird, which he had the first cutting of the half of his only son.

The banquet took place at an Eighth street restaurant, and there were 150 guests. A notable feature was the fact that the wives and children of the guests sat down at the same table with the heads of families.

A most elaborate menu, comprising birds-nest soup, steam-stuffed duck, Foon Yon Ha, shark's fins and other rare and costly Celestial dishes were served.

The banquest cost the happy father \$1,800. During the evening quite a number of prominent members of the San Francisco clearing house called at the restaurant to offer their felicitations to him. The hair-cutting ceremony, which was observed with picturesqueness, symbolizes that Fong Hock's heir is now a factor in the family. The guests brought presents for the little son worth thousands of dollars.

TO ERECT LARGE TURBINE.

Philadelphia to Have Biggest Water Wheel in the World.

Philadelphia.—What is claimed to be the largest water turbine ever constructed has been made in Philadelphia for use at Niagara Falls. The machine is one of four similar units, two of which are now in operation, while the other two are being rapidly erected. Each turbine will develop 13,500 horsepower when operating under a head of 135 feet of water, and when running at a speed of 250 revolutions per minute. This turbine is double unit of the vertical type, the water flowing down onto the upper wheel and from below up through the lower wheel. The thrust of the two wheels is thus balanced, and the thrust bearing has to carry only the weight of the wheels and shafting.

The waste water is discharged through a draft tube nine feet in diameter. The water enters through two elbows by a penstock, 11 feet in diameter. The wheel casing was cast in eight seconds, four of which weigh about 160,000 pounds, and the other four 120,000 pounds. The two elbows weigh approximately 100,000 pounds.

The revolving portions, including the turbine runners and the shaft, weigh about 240,000 pounds.

Each unit will drive a 10,000-kilowatt three-phase, 25-cycle generator.

Cured by Imitation Storm.

Cleveland, O.—James Benham has cured his wife of nervousness and insomnia by an improvement on the rain on the tin roof treatment. Seeing in a medical journal that the patter of raindrops on the roof would cure sleeplessness, the idea came to him that stage methods might give relief to his wife. Getting a theater employee to help him, he rigged up a thunder and lightning machine on the tin roof of his house near his bedroom. When darkness came he sent his wife to go to bed, saying it looked like rain. Soon there was the rumble of thunder and flashes of lightning, followed by the patter of raindrops on the roof, and in a few minutes Mrs. Benham was asleep. Benham says the trick has worked a complete cure.

GRANT'S OLD HOME IN ST. LOUIS.

GRANT'S OLD HOME IN ST. LOUIS.

Cottage Once Occupied by Great Soldier and Traded for a Farm.

St. Louis.—While modern brick dwellings have sprung up on all sides in the vicinity of Testh and Barton streets, there remains standing two doors west of the corner an antiquated little wooden cottage, guarded by memories so sacred that the hand of the despoiler has never dared to raise against it.

The humble structure was the abode of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, soldier, statesman and president of the United States, and it is believed, was the birthplace of Gen. Frederick Grant, the revered soldier's son.

The fact that the cottage was once owned by Gen. Grant was brought to



Grant's Old St. Louis Home.

light by a recent article in a St. Louis paper, stating that a patriotic wave of reverence for the name of Grant had started in St. Louis and was being fostered by the Grant Cabin association, which plans to restore Grant's log cabin on the fair grounds to its original site on the Grant farm in St. Louis county, near Fenton.

Mrs. Philomena Hollweg, of 1002 Barton street, one door east of Grant's former abode, which she owns, noticed the article and communicated with the paper, stating the fact and giving what scraps of its history she recalls.

The little structure has a ground floor containing four small rooms. An attic room is reached by a narrow flight of rickety wooden stairs. The two front windows of the attic are barred by iron rods, just why, no one has been able to figure out, unless it was intended to be used as the repository for the family wealth.

Three of the rooms were used by the Grants as sleeping apartments, and the fourth, on the ground floor, is a tiny kitchen.

The house was occupied by Mrs. Hollweg and her husband for many years after they acquired it in 1885, for \$3,025 from the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. White.

White obtained the house from Grant, according to the tradition, in exchange for the farm in the county on which Grant built in 1854 the famous log cabin.

SECRETARY STRAUSS' WIFE.

Only Jewess Among Cabinet Ladies Is a Beautiful and Cultured Woman.

Washington.—The wife of the new secretary of commerce and labor is many years younger than her husband. Mrs. Strauss was one of the beauties of New York Jewish circles, and her 20 years of married life have left her still a queenly and beautiful woman. She possesses rare culture and shares with her husband the genius of diplomacy. As Miss Sarah



MRS. OSCAR STRAUSS.
(Wife of New Secretary of Commerce and Labor.)

Lavenburg she was known for her graces and charities.

For many years after her marriage, Mrs. Strauss devoted her entire attention to the care and education of her daughters, and it was not until President Cleveland sent her husband as minister to Turkey that she found a field for her broader sense of diplomacy. Oscar Strauss and his brother, Nathan, fought hard for the election of Cleveland, and it is a strange coincidence that Oscar Strauss should have accepted a cabinet position under a Republican president, though a Democrat, while his brother declined one under the president they both helped to elect.

Washington is the most cosmopolitan city in America and Mrs. Strauss will not find thorns in the path of social success. Her own frank and open manner will win her friends, and her fine intelligence will lead her unerringly through the maze of diplomatic amenities, obligations and intricacies, in which she is already a skillful and exceptional sailor.

A CREDIT TO THE CITY.
The enterprising firm of Gray & Gray, proprietors of the Fountain Pharmacy, 12th and U streets, announce a special sale to continue until July 4, in honor of their second anniversary. Beginning Sunday, June 23, beautiful souvenirs will be distributed to their patrons. Their prices are always as low as is consistent with high quality and good service, but for this sale ridiculously low prices will prevail. The Fountain Pharmacy is a credit to the city, and the Bee hopes that they will be overrun on Sunday, the formal opening day of their soda season, by friends and well-wishers.

COL. AYRES MUST ANSWER.

Officer Asked to Deny or Verify Criticism of the Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres, in a letter sent to him by the War Department Monday, is asked for denial or verification of statements he is said to have made attacking the character and integrity of fellow-officers in the army. It is said the letter also contains a request for an explanation of other charges growing out of similar remarks alleged to have been uttered several days before the published statement upon which the letter is based.

Upon the nature of Colonel Ayres' reply to the War Department's letter depends whether charges will be lodged against him and a court-martial convened. The trouble has arisen out of recent differences of opinion between Colonel Ayres and the authorities at the Military Academy, West Point, in which Mrs. Ayres played a prominent part. It resulted in Secretary Taft sending a letter to Mrs. Ayres prohibiting her from going on the military reservation at West Point.

Army officers in Washington yesterday expressed deep resentment of the alleged statements by Colonel Ayres, in which he is said to have referred to members of courts-martial as "crocodiles." Colonel Scott, superintendent of West Point, who was in this city on Saturday last on his way to the cadet camps at Jamestown, conferred with Secretary Taft for several hours, and it is said very phase of the Ayres embroilment was discussed by them. The result of the conference, however, could not be learned. In the absence of Secretary Taft at the War Department yesterday, Acting Secretary Oliver, speaker of Mrs. Ayres' threatened suit against the Secretary, said:

"No; he doesn't appear to be losing any sleep at nights over Mrs. Ayres' threatened legal action—at least, so far as I can learn. Whether she has taken definite form I cannot say. The Secretary knows nothing of it officially so far."

All colored teachers throughout the United States who contemplate attending the National Educational Association to be held in Los Angeles, California, from July 8 to 13, should write to Col. Allen Allensworth, or T. A. Greene, chairman and secretary of the special committee, 821 San Pedro street, Los Angeles, California.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Flora Wolf, the colored common-law wife of Lord Delaval Beresford, brother of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the English Navy, has waived all claims and accepted \$15,000. She resides at El Paso, Texas.

Mr. Byrne, the Democratic Moses, an address before the Chicago Press Club at Chicago, accuses the President of practicing sharp political tricks. He also charges the President with following the lead of the Democratic party under his guidance in order to save the Republican party from defeat at the coming presidential election; also, according to Mr. Roosevelt's repeated expression in disapproval of the third term, that he could not be a candidate.

The strongest Temple of the Mystic Shrine in the United States is Medina, at Chicago, Ill. Its membership is 5,750 Nobles.

June 14, Comrade R. D. Goodman, 33 degree, Commander of Charles Sumner Post, G. A. R., delivered an address to the Sumner School and an original poem on the Flag and the Colored Soldier, assisted by Ed Johnson and Charles Wicks.

Last week Eastern Star Chapter, No. 4, O. E. S., was instituted by the Ill. D. F. Seville, 33 degree, Supreme Patron, Adopted Rite, under the auspices of the Compact Masonic Fraternity of the District of Columbia. The Chapter starts with thirty members.

Miss Carrie Leidlin, of Detroit, Mich., who has been blind for thirty-three years has regained her sight after an operation by Dr. A. F. Rodgers, of Saginaw.

This fall the colored people of Mobile, Ala., will have a National Negro Fair.

Rev. W. A. Ray, of Allegheny, Pa., new pastor of the Metropolitan, has arrived in the city. Rev. J. C. Dent, pastor of Mt. Moriah, was tendered a reception Friday evening. Rev. P. H. Williams, new pastor of John Wesley, A. M. E. Zion Church, has gone to York, Pa., to bring his family here. Rev. J. W. Smith of Israel Church was tendered a reception which was largely attended. Rev. C. H. Strothers, of the First Baptist

TRUE REFORMERS' DAY, JUNE 30TH, 1907.—TWO GREAT MEETINGS.

1,000 members wanted before August 1st, at \$3.00 each, after which time the joining fee will be \$4.60. Persons from 18 to 50 years.

At 1:30 p.m. June 30, 1907, 1,000 ladies dressed in white, and 500 men dressed in black suits, will assemble at the True Reformers' Hall and go to the Third Baptist Church, Fifth and Q streets northwest, where the O. F. Home Rally will be held.

Monday night, July 1, in the main auditorium of the True Reformers' Hall, Twelfth and U streets, 1,000 officers will be publicly installed, after which ice cream and cake will be served free to all who may attend these exercises.

Deputy General Rev. J. T. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Rev. H. Howell Harris, D.D., of Newport News, Va., will speak. They are speakers of no mean ability.

We have invited for short addresses on Monday night, July 1, Mr. W. Calvin Chase, editor of The Bee, and Mr. E. W. Brown, editor of the Reformer.

We have secured in the past ninety days 1,000 new members in the District of Columbia.

W. R. Griffin, Chief.

CITY HALL RESTAURANT.

Room 35.

Southwest entrance, center hall. Reopened under new management.

Public and private service. Transient custom solicited.

Excellent service by experienced caterer.

Choicest products of the market received daily, and professionally prepared.

Special fancy dishes a specialty. Bar Association and their friend Positively good service rendered. Cabinet officers, secretaries, judges, members and senators have ex-tolled her service.

Mrs. J. Altorfore, Prop.

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OUR LINE OF GO-CARTS.

Is the biggest in the city and contains over a hundred different patterns. The qualities are the very best obtainable, and the prices lower than equal grades sell for anywhere else. You are sure to be able to find a pattern to suit you.

GOOD MATTING VALUES.

We are offering some exceptionally good values in heavy, carefully woven China Mattings. There are several good patterns to choose from, at prices that mean a saving of from 7c. to 12c. a yard, and no charge will be made for cutting or laying. It's a chance to get a bargain.

SUMMER FURNITURE.

It will soon be too hot for you to use upholstered furniture in your sitting room. Better come and pick out some of the pretty Reed and Willow Pieces we are showing. We have them at all sorts of moderate prices, and we gladly arrange accommodating terms of credit if you wish.

HOUSE AND HERRMANN,

MADRE'S PARK FOR PIC-NICS.

Madre's Park is being fitted up for picnics, lawn fetes and other outdoor amusements. A new floor will be put in the pavilion this year.

For terms and other information call and see M. A. D. Madre, 1314 Eighth street northwest.

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to 1 p.m.

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Washington, D. C.

Church, Deanwood, will leave soon for Meadville, Pa.

Major Sylvester is in favor of the magistracy system being in operation in this city for causes of minor importance.

The white folks are behind the colored troopers at West Point. They call them the Brownsville Cadets. A clash is expected at most any time.

There is no truth in the report that there will be more dismissals in the Government Printing Office. Just how long the furloughs will continue cannot be stated. The work will be so equalized that the employees will not lose more than a few days per month.

White Veil Court, No. 1, Daughters of the Sphinx, was instituted last week at Masonic Hall, 1721 Pennsylvania avenue Northwest. This Court works under the Grand Court, of which the Ill. R. Fletcher, 33 degree, of California, is the Grand Patron.

Upon invitation of Booker T. Secretary Taft went to Philadelphia last Friday to attend the meeting of the trustees for \$1,000,000 fund left for the education of the Southern Negro.

Speaker Cannon is having a congestive chill over his recent speech made at the banquet at Guilford, N. C. In part synopsis he said that the South is handling the matter right and proper (the Negro problem).

The Southern Negro Congress will meet at Rosedale, Miss., August 13 to 18, inclusive.

And we will gladly arrange the terms of payment to suit you. There are no unpleasant formalities to go through in opening an account here. We make no inquiries about you and ask for no notes or bonds. Come and pick out what you want today.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Holding a Probate Court.

Estate of Horace Orrid, Deceased.

No. 14441.

Administration Docket.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters testamentary and said estate, by William D. Jarvis, it is ordered this 10th day of June, A.D. 1907, that Charles Orrid, of Cleveland, Ohio; Horace Orrid, Jr., of Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., Harrison Orrid, Henry Orrid, George Orrid, Anna Evans and Martha Barnes, of Hampstead, Va., and all others concerned, appear in said court on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, A.D. 1907, at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter," and the Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of Probate Court.

Thomas Walker, Attorney.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.
SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Holding a Probate Court.

No. 13209, Administration.

This is to give notice that the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia letters testamentary on the estate of Allen B. Hamm, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the third day of June, A.D. 1908; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this third day of June, 1907.

James F. Bundy,

420 Fifth street N. W.

Attest: James Tanner.

Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

James F. Bundy, Attorney.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Holding a Probate Court.

No. 14,508 Administration-Docket.

Estate of Hattie A. Johnson, otherwise Hattie Johnson, Deceased.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate, by Walter H. Brooks, the executor by the said will appointed, it is ordered this 14th day of June, A.D. 1907, that Rebecca Sims, Sallie Robinson, Esau Moore and Richard Smith and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Monday, the 22d day of July, A.D. 1907, at 10 o'clock A.M., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

James F. Bundy, Attorney.

JOHN E. COLLINS, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Holding a Probate Court.

No. 14,208, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of Peter Harris, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of February, A.D. 1908; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of June, 1907.

Abram Frey,

1515 Newton Street, N. W.

Attest: Wm. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

John E. Collins, Attorney.

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